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8. (Amended) The display panel fabricating method defined in Claim 7, wherein said luminous portion comprises a plurality of display cells disposed in a matrix form, each of said display cells emitting light.—

REMARKS

Claims 7, 8 and 9 remain pending in this application. Reconsideration is requested.

35 U.S.C. § 112 Rejection

Claim 8 has been amended in light of the comments in the Office action to eliminate any issue of indefiniteness that may have existed. Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of the indefiniteness rejection is requested.

35 U.S.C. § 103 Rejection

Claims 7-9 stand rejected as being unpatentable over Haraga et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,126,620 in view of Steenblik et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,568,313. This ground of rejection is respectfully traversed, and withdrawal is requested.

Haraga relates to a display element for a large scale display unit, and discloses in Figure 8 a display having a front panel 2, and a plurality of condensing lenses 21 formed of resin, over the front panel 2. A transparent buffer layer 26, a plurality of filters 29, and an undercoat resin layer 25 are provided between the condensing lenses 21 and the front panel 2.

Steenblik relates to the production of autostereoscopic and dynamic images in thin-film material, which is non-analogous art. Steenblik discloses in Figure 19 a system and method of creating a light control material for displaying an autostereoscopic and dynamic image. Light control optics 833 having bright and dark zones are generated and then embossed onto a first surface of a transparent substrate. A second surface of the transparent substrate, which is opposite and parallel to the first surface, is covered with a layer of emulsion 830. The emulsion 830 is exposed to a plurality of images (e.g., left and right images), and developed such that interleaved image strips 834 are produced in the emulsion 830.

Unlike the present invention, neither Haraga nor Steenblik discloses a resin lens layer formed directly on a front panel of a display, wherein that layer includes a plurality of condensing lenses. In order to more clearly distinguish the invention from the suggested Haraga/Steenblik combination as set forth in the Office action, claim 7 has been amended to recite that "each of the lenses are located on the resin layer at respective areas of the resin layer where the resin layer is in direct contact with the front panel." This limitation is not disclosed by Haraga or Steenblik, or any combination thereof, and thus claims 7-9 are submitted to be patentably distinguishable from the Haraga and Steenblik prior art.

Conclusion:

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, favorable reconsideration of this application, withdrawal of all outstanding grounds of rejection, and the issuance of a Notice of Allowance are earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

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MARKED-UP COPY OF AMENDMENTS SHOWING CHANGES MADE

7. (Amended) A method of fabricating a display panel having a front surface through which light from a luminous portion is emitted, comprising the steps of:

coating a resin material over a front panel covering the front surface of said luminous portion to form a resin layer;

pressing a molding tool against the front surface of said resin layer; and

separating said molding tool from said front surface of said resin layer, thus forming a plurality of lenses on said resin layer, each of said plurality of lenses condensing light from a display cell to the front side of the display panel, and each of which lenses are located on said resin layer at respective areas of said resin layer where said resin layer is in direct contact with said front panel.

8. (Amended) The display panel fabricating method defined in Claim 7, wherein said luminous portion comprises a plurality of display cells disposed in a matrix form, each of said display cells emitting light [through discharge].